## Network Loading Visibility for Management

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The responsibilities of the Deep Space Network (DSN) Operations Scheduling Group (NOSG) are outlined. The long-range scheduling portion of the NOSG is explained in detail. Examples of the DSN Forecast, published quarterly by the NOSG, are also included.

The Deep Space Network (DSN) Operations Scheduling Group (NOSG) has the responsibility of forecasting, allocating and scheduling the utilization of the DSN facilities in response to requirements from all of its users such as flight projects, radio science, and DSN development. In addition, requirements which are internal to the DSN such as maintenance, engineering, training and facility updates must be forecast, allocated and scheduled. The NOSG is also responsible for providing management with information which will give them visibility concerning mission support, facility utilization and Network loading.

The official NOSG publications which comply with these responsibilities are as follows:

- 1. Seven-Day Schedule Detailed schedule for the coming week. Published weekly.
- 2. Mid-Range Schedule Time-sensitive schedule of facility activities for each day for the next 8 weeks.

- Provides the basis for the Seven-Day Schedule. Published monthly.
- Forecast Gross planning of Network allocation for the next 3 years. Provides the basis for the Mid-Range Schedule. Published quarterly.

To provide management with the assessment required, a method for displaying the data is available. It consists of a set of Network Requirements and Allocation Charts, which display the requirements placed on the Network by users, the capability of the Network and the planned allocation of that capability to the various users in accordance with established priority guidelines. The total requirements, allocations and capability are displayed at the bottom of the chart just above the calendar. Major milestones are displayed across the top of the chart as an aid to correlating requirements (loading) with events. Figure 1 is an example of this chart. Note that it covers two fiscal years, FY 1975 and FY 1976, in 4-week increments, for the 26- and 64-meter stations at the Goldstone longitude (DSSs 11, 12 and 14). A complete set

of charts comprises 9 charts; 3 for each of the three longitudes at which the DSN has Deep Space Stations (DSSs), namely the Goldstone longitude (DSSs 11, 12 and 14), the Australian longitude (DSSs 42, 43 and 44) and the Spanish longitude (DSSs 61, 62 and 63). The three charts for each longitude cover the years of interest; one prior year, the current year and two future years.

For the purpose of long-range forecasting, the following guidelines are used in establishing the capabilities of the Network. The available station hours, as defined by the budget, are divided into two basic categories. Seventy percent are allocated for DSN user support and thirty are allocated for facility internal activities. Also, for long-range forecasting, a "pass" is considered to be an average of 12 hours in duration. To determine the capability in "passes per 4 weeks," the station hours are multiplied by 0.7, divided by 12, rounded to the nearest whole number and then multiplied by 4. Thus, a station which is staffed for 120 hours per week (3 shifts) would be allocated 84 hours per week for user support, which will provide a capability of 7 passes per week or 28 passes per 4-week period.

For "quick-look" display and for convenience in planning support of future requirements on the Network, a set of "residual" graphs is made. Figure 2 is an example of this chart. These graphs show the difference between the total requirements for each antenna size and the total capability at each longitude. The time scale shown in Fig. 1 is used. When the requirements exceed the capability, the difference is plotted as a positive (+) value and indicates an "overload" and a conflict. If the requirement is less than the capability, the difference is plotted as a negative (-) value, representing an "underload" and no conflict. The zero line represents the capability. The scale is in increments of 8 passes per 4-week period. This value was chosen for convenience because, to a first-order approximation, 8 passes represents the difference in capability resulting from changing the staffing at a station by one shift over a 4-week period.

Because of the method of display and the scales that have been chosen, these charts and graphs provide management with the visibility of Network loading and provide the basis on which decisions can be made concerning budgeting, station staffing and negotiations among Network users.

The DSN has some users whose requirements are of a nature which makes it possible to use the charts to "smooth" the loading on the Network. This can be done because their requirements, unlike those of flight projects, are not sensitive to time of day or specific days. Radio science, DSN development, Pioneer 6–9 coverage and certain types of tests fall into this category. The detailed scheduling of this support is usually accomplished during the eight-week and seven-day scheduling process in a manner which meets the broad requirements and also aids in normalizing the loading on the Network.

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Fig. 1. DSN forecast, Goldstone

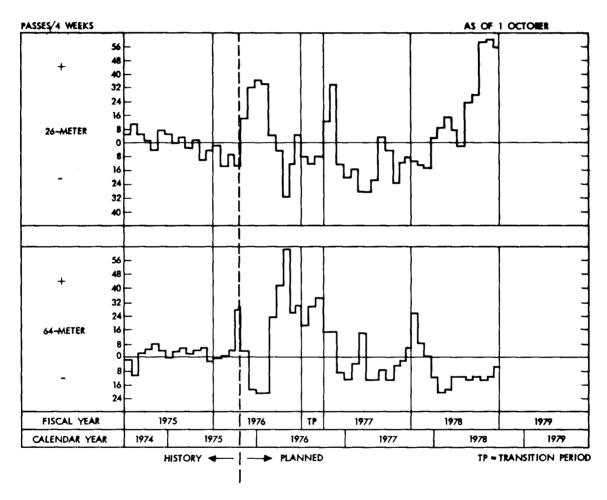


Fig. 2. Network requirements less Network capabilities, Goldstone